The People's Korea

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Reagan's Far Eastern Trip Aimed For Promotion of 3-Way Mil. Alliance and Next Presidential Elections: Pyongyang

Reagan Greeted with Anti-U.S. Street Demonstration; Anti-U.S. Sentiments Mount

President Ronald Reagan who visited south Korea from November 12 through 14 was greeted with fierce anti-U.S. student demonstrations and protest action by south Korean dissident figures.

Some 400 university students in Seoul staged a street demonstration on the afternoon of November 13 against the south Korean trip of President Reagan in the teeth of the strict guard of the south Korean soldiers and police.

The students had attended a symposium entitled "Contemporary Problems in the Third World" at the Hyangrim Presbyterian Church in downtown Seoul before they went over to a street demonstration shoulder to shoulder.

When riot police made desperate efforts to disperse them, the students resolutely resisted, shouting slogans: "We oppose Reagan's visit," "We oppose dictatorship" and "We oppose U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular 'security' arrangement."

The clash was fierce in front of the door of the church and reached the climax when the police seized 11 demonstrators including girl students.

Witnesses said that the demonstrating students were encouraged by many Seoul citizens.

The students declared that they would never tolerate the conversion of south Korea into a nuclear base of the United States.

On November 11, the day before Reagan arrived in south Korea, some 500 students of Koryo University, a prestigious private institution in Seoul, held an anti-U.S.-war-provocation demonstration.

Sources at Koryo University said an estimated 200 to 300 students tried to start a demonstration there shortly before noon, but were dispersed quickly by plainclothes police agents using tear gas.

Shortly, after noon, the sources said, a larger number, perhaps 500 or more, started to demonstrate after a girl student broke a window on the third floor of the school's mass communications building and hurled leaflets to the campus below.

During the demonstration, students shouted: "We oppose Reagan's visit" and "Away with the fascist 'regime'".

Asked whether the protests are anti-"government" or anti-Reagan, one of the sources said, "They were against both. But anti-Reagan sentiments were strong today because the visit is a support to the Chon Du Hwan 'regime.'"

Kim Dae Jung: If Reagan Encourages Dictatorial "Regime", Anti-U.S. Sentiments Will Grow Stronger

Kim Dae Jung, former opposition figure of south Korea, expressed opposition to Reagan's south Korean tour in Washington on the evening of November 10.

He said this at a TV debate sponsored by the ABC Television of the United States in connection with the south Korean tour of Reagan.

Kim Dae Jung warned that if Reagan encouraged the Chon Du Hwan dictatorial "regime", paying no heed to the democratisation of south Korean society, it would give rise to stronger anti-U.S. sentiments among the south Korean people.

Rev. Moon Ik Hwan Refutes Unreasonable Argument Of U.S. Authorities

South Korean Christian Reverend Moon Ik Hwan, in a telephone interview with a foreign correspondent on November 15, refuted the unreasonable argument of the U.S. authorities to conceal the fascist repression by the Chon Du Hwan military junta.

"There is no sign whatsoever, as yet, of any progress towards human rights or democracy in south Korea," he said.

Denouncing the brazen statement of U.S. State Secretary Shultz to reporters in Seoul where he accompanied Reagan that "The (human rights) situation is moving in a very positive direction" in south Korea, he said that the arrests of what he estimated as hundreds of people on the eve of Reagan's Seoul trip "was more evidence of the lack of progress."

Moon Ik Hwan is one of the more than 40 personages detained by the police shortly before Reagan's trip for signing a letter

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Unprecedented Anti-U.S., Anti-"Government" Action

Chon junta's fears of large-scale student demonstrations were real. In November, the month President Reagan visited Seoul, south Korea's university campuses erupted almost daily with an anti-Ronald Reagan and anti-Chon Du Hwan demonstrations, putting thousands of students against club-swinging police and "government" agents. Scores were injured or arrested.

Students' campus protest came at a time when the Chon Du Hwan junta "mobilized more than 10,000 police and soldiers to protect Reagan and placed some 1,200 dissidents under house arrest in a heavy-handed effort to thwart demonstrations." (Newsweek, Nov. 21, 1983)

An American scholar who has spent many years in south Korea had this to say: "Security is as tight as I've ever seen it." (Asian Wall Street Journal, Nov. 11-12, 1983)

According to Seoul's major daily Dong-A Ilbo, Nov. 15, 29 students at 11 universities were arrested on charges of leading demonstrations or distributing anti-"government" handbills in 6 days from November 11 to 15.

These 11 universities are Seoul National University, Yonsei University, Sogang University, Sung Kyun Kwan University, Ewha Womans University, Sookmyung Women's University, Kyung Hee University, Seoul Industrial College, Methodist Theological Seminary, Kwangwoon Institute of Technology and Chungnam National University.

S. Korean dailies dated Nov. 16 put the number of the arrested at 49.

A student of Seoul National University who, during the Nov. 8 demonstration, jumped from a rooftop of a five-story building to show his protest against the United States and the Chon Du Hwan military junta died on Nov. 16.

The number of the arrested students totaled more than 120 in only two months.

What is more, the students who are thrown into south Korean prisons by the Chon Du Hwan military junta number over 2,000.

On November 9 with Reagan's tour just a few days off, more than 700 students of Sung Kyun Kwan University in Seoul waged a fierce anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration in defiance of harsh suppression.

On November 8, more than 1,000 students of Seoul National Univer-

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Pyongyang on November 15 called the Nov. 12-14 south Korean trip of President Reagan "a war-oriented trip for strengthening still more the colonial military fascist rule over south Korea, plotting the provocation of another war in Korea, rounding off the U.S.-Japan-south Korea three-way military alliance. . . "

This came in a statement issued by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK.

The statement also said that Reagan sought through the trip to bind south Korea and Japan ever tighter to the U.S.'s war policy and consolidate Washington's dominant position in Asia and "thereby refurbish his image and secure a political foothold for the next presidential elections."

Follows the full text of the statement issued by the spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry on November 15 in Pyongyang:

U.S. President Reagan left south Korea after having war confabs with the south Korean puppets while staying there over November 12-14.

He had a series of talks with traitor Chon Du Hwan in camera, prowled about the frontline area and published a "joint statement."

His south Korean trip was a war-oriented trip for strengthening still more the colonial military fascist rule over south Korea, plotting the provocation of another war in Korea, rounding off the U.S.-Japan-south Korea three-way military alliance, carrying into effect the aggressive Asian strategy and surrounding and attacking socialist countries.

Reagan also sought through the trip to bind south Korea and Japan ever tighter to the U.S. imperialists' war policy and consolidate their dominant position in Asia and thereby refurbish his image and secure a political foothold for the next presidential elections.

For this criminal purpose, he showed up in Japan before his south Korean tour and framed plots to accelerate the rearmament and remilitarisation of Japan, actively inveigle the Japanese militarist forces into Asian aggression and promptly throw the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" on to the Korean front "in the event of contingency."

After flying into south Korea in the wake of his Japan trip, Reagan zealously instigated the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique to start a war of northward aggression, he appeared just before the portion of our side in the Demilitarized Zone and hysterically incited war fever before U.S. troops and south Korean puppet army.

Bloated with a war fever, he went to the length of openly threatening us with nuclear weapons, crying for a massive buildup of the U.S. aggression forces occupying south Korea and the puppet army forces.

Reagan's south Korea trip, in the final analysis, stripped bare the aggressive and bandit nature of U.S. imperialism in all its nakedness and drove the already strained situation of the Korean Peninsula to the utmost pitch.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan, a faithful executor of the U.S. policies of aggression and war, revealed more glaringly his ugly colour as a colonial stooge who has sold off the country and the nation lock, stock, and barrel, to outside forces and stood naked as a more vicious traitor than Li Wan Yong who had sold our country to Japan in the past.

Aggressive intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous nature of the south Korean puppet clique find a vivid manifestation in the torrent of drivel uttered by them and in their so-called "joint statement."

In the "joint statement" they declared that they will reinforce the imperialist aggression forces occupying south Korea and increase the combat power of the south Korean puppet army, claiming that the "security" of south Korea is "directly linked with that of the United States" and they "reaffirm the continued and firm commitments of the United States" for the "security" of south Korea.

The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs even talked about the increase of new-type missiles in south Korea and "nuclear retaliatory strike" at the northern half of the Republic.

These facts furnish irrefutable proof that the U.S. imperialists regard south Korea as their permanent colony and military base and are converting it into a forward base of aggression and war and, furthermore, into a nuclear bridgehead in Asia.

In the "joint statement" they repeated the trite tune of "separate admission" of south Korea "into the United Nations" and "cross recognition" of north and south Korea. This, too, reveals their intention to leave our country divided into "two Koreas" permanently and keep hold on south Korea as a U.S. colony.

This time again, Reagan and traitor Chon Du Hwan came out with the Rangoon explosion, connecting it with our Republic and heaping malicious abuses on it with cadences for "punishment", "retaliation" and "joint sanctions."

As for the Rangoon explosion, it is an incident with which we have nothing to do, as we have already clarified, and a product of a despicable plot hatched by traitor Chon Du Hwan himself to attach a big "dowry" to Reagan's south Korean trip.

From the moment he set foot on south Korea, Reagan talked glibly about "peace" and "detente" on the Korean Peninsula in an attempt to veil the aggressive purpose of his south Korean tour.

But, with no artifice can the U.S. imperialists conceal their true color as the very one threatening peace and increasing tension in Korea.

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"Who Engineered Rangoon Bombing?": Special Article By Our Editor-in-Chief, See Pages 4 & 5

Development of Agriculture in Korea (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Brilliant Victory of President Kim Il Sung's Theses on Socialist Rural Question in Our Country

Seventeen years have passed since President Kim Il Sung's immortal classic *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country* was published.

When the socialist rural theses was first published, many people took it for the announcement of an ideal. But today this ideal is being turned into a reality.

The peasant question concerns the socio-economic situation of the peasantry, an ally of the working class, and the agricultural question, the development of the productive forces in agriculture.

The rural question presents itself as an important problem in all stages of the revolution.

In the countries which were, and still are, under the imperialist and colonial yoke, the correct solution of the rural question is absolutely necessary for victory in the revolution and for social progress. Even after the victory of socialist revolution and the socialist reorganization of production relations, the rural question occupies a very important place in the building of socialism and communism.

1. Successful Conduct of Three Revolutions In Countryside

President Kim Il Sung set forth in the rural theses the line of three revolutions – ideological, technical and cultural – as the basic principle for the successful solution of the peasant and agricultural questions.

The three revolutions represent a struggle for achieving the *chajusong* of the working people.

In order to win the *chajusong* of the farming population, the remnants of the old society should be eliminated from all spheres of social life such as politics, economy, ideology and culture and the farmers should be emancipated from all forms of domination and subjugation.

Our rural population were successfully emancipated from class domination and subordination through the revolution of transforming the political and economic systems of the old society, that is, by abolishing the colonial and feudal exploiting systems and reorganizing the old production relations along socialist lines in the rural areas.

But even after the establishment of the socialist system, the remnants of the old society survive considerably in ideology, technique and culture in the countryside, and this gives cause to various distinctions including those between town and country and class distinction between the working class and the peasantry.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions should be carried out without fail in order to wipe out the residues of the old society and bring about perfect equality and the *chajusong* of the working people.

In carrying on the three revolutions in the rural areas, we held fast to the principle of keeping the ideological revolution well ahead of the technical and cultural revolutions.

The rural technical revolution is an important revolutionary task to develop the productive forces of agriculture on to a high level, make the peasants well-to-do and free them from heavy labour. This requires equipping agriculture with modern machinery and technology and extensively introducing the achievements of agricultural science. The rural technical revolution presents itself as an urgent question especially in those countries which have taken over backward agriculture from imperialist colonial rule.

A serious question arises as to which should be given priority – industrialization of the country to facilitate the rural technical revolution or socialist transformation of agriculture.

President Kim Il Sung advanced the unique idea that agricultural cooperativization was fully possible when life itself urgently demanded the reorganization of the outdated production relations and there were revolutionary forces prepared to carry it out even if modern farm machines were hardly available. Then, he gave sagacious organizational leadership so that co-operative reorganization of agriculture might be successfully completed prior to its technical reconstruction.

So, the rural technical revolution became the most urgent task for the development of the cooperativized socialist agriculture.

Following the road shown by the rural theses, we defined irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization as the basic tasks of the rural technical revolution and started with irrigation projects, which we finished long ago.

Many big reservoirs by the world standard such as the Taesong, Yonpung, Manpung and Unpa reservoirs in our country, have been built. They have a network of hundreds of thousands of *chongmi*. Besides, wells, ponds and underground-water-drawing facilities have been built everywhere.

Rural electrification was completed in 1969 and electricity was installed in all farm villages and houses. This helps promote the technical and cultural revolutions in the rural areas.

Today our countryside consumes 2,200 million kwh of electricity a year.

The mechanization of agriculture has made good progress. As a result, the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of crop area has reached 7 in plain areas and 6 in-between and mountain regions, and the number of trucks per 100 *chongbo* is 1.5. Rice transplanters have been introduced in all areas and various new farm machines sent to the countryside in great numbers. In consequence, comprehensive mechanization of farm work has reached a high level.

In our countryside today, ploughing, threshing and hauling have been mechanized 100 per cent, rice-transplanting – 95 per cent, and harvesting – 70 per cent.

Farms in the plain areas are waging a vigorous struggle for comprehensive mechanization so that each farmer may tend 5 *chongbo* of paddies or over 10 *chongbo* of dry fields and yield fine crops.

On some farms in the northern highlands where the mechanization of farm work has been made comprehensively a farmer works 30 *chongbo* of wheat field or 10 *chongbo* of potato field.

The President wisely organized and guided the chemicalization of agriculture. As a result, the amount of chemical fertilizers applied per *chongbo* reached 1.6 tons in 1980. Large quantities of herbicides and insecticides have been supplied to the countryside, so that crops are thoroughly protected from blights and harmful insects and the back-breaking job of weeding is now done by chemical means.

Today 97 per cent of our paddy fields are weeded with chemicals and most of our maize fields weeded with herbicides.

In our country, Juche farming method is applied thoroughly and research results of agricultural science are widely introduced in production, so that agricultural production has become highly intensive.

Per-*chongbo* rice yield has reached 7.2 tons and maize, 6.3 tons.

Grain output rose to 9,000,000 tons in 1980, whereas it had been 3,803,000 tons in 1960, before the publication of the rural theses.

The production of vegetables increased 2.5 times in 1980 and fruit 4.7 times in 1979 as compared with 1960. In particular, production of meat rose 11.83 times in 1980 as against 1949, and eggs 91 times in the same period.

The rural cultural revolution is an important revolutionary task to elevate the cultural and technical standards of the farmers, train technical cadres for the countryside, change the antiquated looks of the rural areas, liquidate all backward ways of life and customs and build up rural life in a cultured and hygienic way.

As in towns, all children in the countryside are brought up in nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expenses. Universal compulsory eleven-year education is in force, and so all our children and youth are trained gratuitously until the working age to be dependable reserves of socialist and communist construction who are knowledgeable, morally impeccable and physically sound.

Adult education is making brisk headway in the countryside. Most of those who had no schooling in the past have finished the course of working people's middle school and are now striving to attain the intellectual level of the senior-middle-school graduate and acquire one technical skill or more.

Each province has comprehensive cadre training centres including agricultural university, medical university, and university of education, and each county – an agricultural college. As a result, legions of able agricultural technical personnel have been trained and every cooperative farm now has 57 technicians and specialists on an average.

A radical change has also taken place in the farmers' living conditions and ways of life.

During the 17 years after the publication of the rural theses over 957,000 modern farmhouses were built at state expense and given to farmers gratis. Communist villages with modern dwellings, cultural facilities and welfare service networks are appearing everywhere.

Our villages not only have electricity installed but are covered by radio rediffusion and TV networks; various publications are distributed to each door; and every *ri* has a house of culture, propaganda halls, barber's shop, public bath, shops and cultural, welfare and service facilities, which help to raise the politico-ideological level of the rural population and their cultural standard.

Rural clinics have been converted into hospitals with success and the rural population, like workers and office employees, receive the benefits of free medical care and their average life span is 74 years, or 36 years longer than before liberation.

2. Intensified Support to Countryside

The working class's guidance and assistance to the peasantry and the support of towns to the countryside is an indispensable condition for the final solution of the rural question.

Support to the countryside is a decisive guarantee for strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, ensuring the proportionate development of industry and agriculture, eliminating the distinctions between town and country and finally solving the socialist rural question.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea actively aided the countryside from immediately after liberation. In particular, after the cooperative reorganization of agriculture and the laying of the basis of socialist industry, it strengthened its political guidance and material, labour, technical and financial support to the countryside in line with the policy set out in the great rural theses.

During only the past 17 years following the publication of the rural theses, a huge amount of state funds accounting for 19.7 per cent of the total state investments in capital construction was appropriated for rural construction. The figure will be still greater if the investments made in industries directly in the service of the rural economy are added.

The state also trained and dispatched legions of technical and management personnel to the countryside. In order to introduce the achievements of the green revolution in production, it set up many state-run seed selection and livestock breeding farms and responsibly provided cooperative farms with all the fine seeds and breeds they need.

Following the line laid down in the rural theses, the state abolished agricultural tax in kind in 1966 and then took the epoch-making step to abolish all taxation. Thus, our countryside became tax-free for the first time in the world.

Besides, the state raised its purchasing prices for agricultural produce and lowered various fees and charges to steadily increase the farmers' income.

3. Strengthening of Guidance and Management Of Agriculture and Bonds between All-People Property and Cooperative Property

The basic direction of improving the guidance and management of socialist agriculture is towards bringing the management of farms closer to the level of the advanced industrial management, and the basic method of guidance and management of socialist agriculture is the industrial method of enterprise management which means strengthening the technical guidance of production and planning and organizing all management activities.

In order to guide agriculture by the industrial method, we set up county cooperative farm management committees, provincial rural economy committees and the Agricultural Commission in the centre.

Machines and equipment including tractors and lorries produced by the socialist state-run industry are not sold as commodities but delivered in the form of all-people property, through county cooperative farm management committees, to farm machine stations, land development offices and irrigation control offices which are at the service of cooperative farms. Farm machine stations and other state enterprises do farm work responsibly on cooperative farms with these machines and equipment. This further strengthens the production ties between industry and agriculture and increases the leading role of all-people property over cooperative property.

As a result, the question of converting cooperative property into all-people property has now become an urgent task of our revolution. To carry out this task, we have set an experimental stage and are accumulating experience.

4. Enhanced Role of County as Regional Base

To select the regional base correctly is imperative for organizing and guiding rural work in a uniform and all-round way. This is due to the remnants of the old society – the technical, cultural and ideological lag of the countryside behind the towns, the complex composition of the peasantry, the natural and seasonal limitations of agriculture and, foremost, to the dispersed character of the rural areas.

In our country the county serves as the most suitable regional unit and base in respect to size and in that it has possessed of cadres, leading bodies, and material, technical and cultural means. The county is the lowest unit of Party and administrative guidance and the all-embracing unit of local economic and cultural development. It is the base for linking the towns with the countryside in all spheres of politics, economy and culture. Therefore, it serves as the base for accelerating the three revolutions in the countryside and for bringing support to the rural areas.

Our country is also satisfactorily playing the role as the base of cultural revolution. The county seat has been built up well and its direct guidance and assistance to farm villages in education, culture and public health strengthened, so that the work of introducing urban culture to the countryside and establishing the socialist way of life in the rural areas has been pushed rapidly.

Pursuant to the magnificent long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's set out by the President at the Sixth Congress of the Party of Korea a vigorous struggle is now going on in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hit the target of 15 million tons of grain production and to reclaim 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland.

Then the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will be turned into a classless society – a completely victorious socialist society never known to mankind before, and it will vigorously advance towards communist society where the people enjoy *chajusong* to the full. Excerpts from "Development of Agriculture in Korea," a book which contains the speeches delivered and treatises submitted by the delegation of the DPRK at the "Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held in Pyongyang in August 1981.)

(To be continued)

By Katamura Eiju

— The Democratic People's Republic of Korea —

Juche Society, a Healthy Society Where All People Make Efforts (5)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Wall Health Chart Hung at Ansan Clinic

Passing through the gate of the Ansan general clinic, we found a wide front garden, where cannas of various colors and deep-red salvia splendenses were blooming all over. It is indeed in a northern part. Salvia splendenses, which bloom in autumn, were already in flower at the close of summer.

Opening the door and entering the clinic, we immediately smelled the stink making a herb medicine decoctions. It is known that a good deal of the traditional herb medicine (it is called Tongyak in the DPRK) is used for medical treatment, in the DPRK which values its own tradition.

The head chief is a 45-year-old child specialist. He gave us a brief explanation of his clinic. There are 15 departments. So, it is called a general clinic. There are 36 doctors, including three men. It may be partly because women' doctors can keep their patients at ease during consultations, when doctors come into contact with residents daily. And it may be partly due to the policy of President Kim Il Sung to train a large number of women's health workers. However, there are many heavily-built male doctors, reflecting an enormous amount of the work, in hospitals of higher grade and especially in hospitals attached the Pyongyang Medical College or the Korea Red Cross Hospital.

We looked round the clinic, escorted by its head. I was surprised at two things. One is that the clinic seemed virtually deserted.

"There are eight patient visiting every department on the average in the morning and in the afternoon each," the head said. "The medical staff are making an effort to health instruction and hygiene propaganda lest that people get ill, you know." In Japan, there are doctors elated with diagnosing 50, 100 or over 200 patients a day. How wonderful it is that people don't get ill and there are few patients! I cannot imagine inhumane conditions in which people have to wait for a doctor for three hours to take medical advice for three minutes. Here in Korea can expert doctors to explain at leisure and ask doctors sufficient questions.

The other is the health posters or wall charts at the clinic. On the posters there were given not only slogans but also details on physical fitness. Anyhow, pictures drawn on them are nice.

"Is there an artist among the clinic staff, to draw such a wonderful picture? I asked him. The head said smilingly, "No, there is no art specialist. All of them are drawn by doctors there."

"Oh? Did doctors draw such nice pictures? Really? Well, are there art courses in medical colleges of the DPRK, different from other foreign countries?"

"You're kidding!" he said and all those present laughed.

These charts on health put on the wall above the divans in the waiting passage in front of the pediatry's consultation room: These are "Let's keep children from indigestion," "Let's prevent rickets," "Let's prevent a cold which may develop into all kinds of illness," and so on.

On the other hand, on the wall of the waiting passage where there is a bulletin board "the internal department", there are mostly several series of "Let's prevent. . .", for example; "Let's prevent hyperpiesia," "Let's prevent Japanese encephalitis." "Let's keep out nephritis." Their language is more difficult than expected because there are many medical terms. We wondered whether the patients can understand them?" Follows an instance of "function of the respiratory organs and its protection":

Lungs and Their Function

Hundred of millions of alveoli combine to constitute the lungs. When man takes a breath, he inhales oxygen and breathes out carbon dioxide. The action is done by a large number of capillaries in alveolus. When he takes a breath, carbon dioxide of 0.03 – 0.04 percent is contained in the air. But when he breathes out a breath, carbon dioxide of 3.4 – 4.7 percent is contained in the air.

Oxygen of about 21 percent is contained in the air when he takes a breath. When he breathes out a breath, it decreases to 15.8 percent. When man keeps quiet, he ordinarily breathes 16 – 20 times per one minute. When man breathes once the quantity of air inhaled amounts 300 – 400 milliliters. Therefore, about 500 liters of oxygen get into man's body through alveolus a day and about 400 liter of carbon dioxide gets out from it through alveolus.

According to the head, technical terms of this level are common knowledge. Anyhow, health education begins at kindergarten and primary school levels. Its education comes to a higher degree at senior middle school. After theoretical education finishes in the morning, pupils deepens their knowledge by practical education in the afternoon. At primary school levels, students tell its method to their family after returning to their apartment houses. There is a method – "work to disseminate hygiene knowledge at the school and then to the family" – in a talk by President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 20, 1966. Health circles, biology circles, and medical circles are organized here and there and students deepen their knowledge through experimental and practical extracurricular lessons in the afternoon according to their level of school work for five years of senior middle school.

In these circles, an organization is formed, which is named "the students' cultural and hygienic lifeguards." Its members propagate hygienic idea among students on the basis or anatomical and physiological theory. At the same time they go actively among inhabitants in their area and take an active part in teaching hygienic idea and *highten hygienic knowledge.* This method, too is given in a talk of President Kim Il Sung on May 4, 1958 – "work to beautify is a cultural revolution and students should participate in the work to hygiene propagation." Its method has been practiced since more than 20 odd years ago. I envy development of long-sustained and long-range policy. Only then I came to know anew the importance of the average eight patient visiting on the every department. If man does nothing in order to make an effort for health, it is natural that man gets ill.

Besides, on the wall charts, there are "several series of common sense about health" like "Function of the respiratory organs and its protection." It includes "taking a rub with a cold wet towel and health," "common sense on home medicines," and "eating habits and a stomach trouble."

There is the wall chart "Let's carry out hygiene work well" to appeal for participating in the work to make society more healthy. People beautify environment, starting with cleaning. People prevent environmental pollution. People keep social environment tidy by the country's policy. They maintain green, planting trees, watering every morning evening and pulling out weeds. If a park is made, the residents participate voluntarily in the work not to make it dirty, not to scatter and to clean. . . After defining the responsibility of the country, they make clear the responsibility of citizens. They appeals for voluntary participation in the work to make a healthy society which suits to the residents themselves, who became masters of society.

Yes, the basis of democracy is "equality," "participation" and "centralism and at the same time decentralization as far as possible." Therefore, everything is not trusted with the center but they should clean for themselves the area where they live by participating in its work. . .

(To be continued)

News on Socialist Construction In DPRK

Coal Production Capacity Energetically Increased

An energetic drive is under way to increase the production capacity in the coal industrial domain of Korea.

The construction of new coal mines such as Sosa, Soho and Changdong in Anju district and the Hakdong in northern region is progressing at fast pace.

It is a consistent policy of the Workers' Party of Korea to reconstruct and expand the existing coal mines and develop many new ones.

The Anju District Coal Mining Complex is powerfully pushing with the expansion of its capacity to bring its annual coal output up to the 70 – 100 million tons mark.

Sloping pits 100 to 200 metres long have already been built at three new mines now under construction at the complex. And the railway, road and over 20 objects on the ground have been completed there.

The capacity of these coal mines will reach hundreds of thousands to millions of tons.

The existing coal mines of the complex including Taehyang are building a number of large-scale modern pits with annual capacity ranging from 2 to 4 million tons.

New coal mines are being developed in the northern region, too.

The Hakdong Coal Mine under construction is hastening industrial construction at the last stage while more than doubling the speed of concretizing the pits.

Ilsin, Hakpo and Kungsim coal mines have created one or two new coal cutting sites in a short period and begun production.

An energetic work is under way at the February 8 Youth Chikdong and Chonsong youth coal mines for boosting the production capacity by hundreds of thousands of tons.

New Large Steel Furnace

The workers of the Songjin Steel Works built a new large steel furnace and started producing molten iron.

This is a new furnace entirely different from the existing ones in location and method of charging materials and method of smelting.

The furnace using domestic fuel requires very short time in melting and its operation is easy, while saving labour force.

New Remelting Furnace

Taean General Heavy Machine Works recently built a modern large-size electrode remelting furnace.

This furnace turns out axles of large generators and turbines, large rings, cold rolling axles and other materials of large equipment. As these large materials produced at the furnace have no cracks or air-cells, it has become unnecessary to go through the forging process.

The furnace is completely automatic in the operation of its body, electrode elevator and all other systems. It is well equipped with a modern command telephone system and control system by industrial television.

This furnace will help the works to massproduce axles of hydraulic and thermal power generators and other large materials of high strength.

Rich Harvest of Autumn Vegetables

The cooperative farms on the outskirts of Pyongyang are gathering in plentiful autumn vegetables.

15th tons of cabbage per hectare are foreseen in the vegetable fields of the Ryongho Cooperative Farm in Rakrang district.

Much more cabbage than last year is expected to be harvested at the cooperative farms in Mangyongdae and Hyongjesan districts and Chunghwa and Sangwon counties.

Autumn radish has also done well.

Many cooperative farms in Kangnam county and Sadong district have harvested 7 tons more radish than last year from each hectare.

The Ryokpo district harvested five tons more radish per hectare than last year which was a rich year in vegetable harvest.

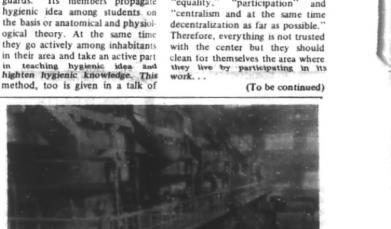
The per hectare harvest of radish on the Yangum Cooperative Farm is over 10 tons more than last year.

The agricultural working people of the cooperative farms in the suburbs of Pyongyang are gathering in the plentiful vegetables in time to supply to the citizens.

Success in Winter Fishing

The East Sea fishermen of Korea who have entered winter fishing have recorded a 52 per cent gain in the average daily catch above that in the same period last year.

All the fishing fleets and fishing boats of the Pelagic Sea Fishing Bureau, the provincial fishing administrations and fishermen's cooperatives have chalked up high records from their first fishing operations.



Sangnong Mine increasing production capacity energetically.

Many boats of the fishery stations under the South Hamgyong Provincial Fishing Administration have recorded a rise of more than 60 per cent above last year's same period by increasing the number of net-throwing.

The fishermen in Kangwon Province have recorded a 50 per cent jump in the fish catch and those in North Hamgyong Province have more than doubled it as against the like period last year.

Fish catch keeps growing in pelagic fishing, too, through the increased role of the fish shoal detecting boats.

Mangyongdae Fun-Fair Being Built Better

The Mangyongdae fun-fair in the suburbs of Pyongyang and its vicinity are being built up better.

A wading pool covering an area of 5,500 square meters and an entertainment hall with a floor space of 6,000 square meters to be installed with shooting tools and 27 other attracting recreation facilities are now under construction at the modern fun-fair with a daily accomodation of more than 100,000 people.

More public service facilities will be built in different places of the fun-fair. An observatory will also be built there.

In this way the Mangyongdae fun-fair will be built up as a cultural and rest complex for pleasant recreation and emotional rest of the working people.

The additional project of the Mangyongdae fun-fair which will be completed before summer next year is now progressing on schedule.

Self-Contradictory Accounts and Flimsy Forged Evidence: Who Engineered Rangoon Bombing?

By Choe U Gyun
Special to The People's Korea

Forty days have passed since a bomb blast in Rangoon killed many south Korean officials. During this period three official announcements were made by the Burmese government which happened to be forced to take responsibility for the incident and an interim report released by the south Korean side and lots of information reported as made available by sources concerned.

In their announcements both the Burmese and south Korean authorities alleged that the criminals responsible for the blast were "professional terrorists" sent from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Of the Western mass media which reported the announcements, the Japanese mass media in particular are giving unusually big prominence to the allegations that the bomb attack was "the work of north Korean terrorists."

However, not a few Western papers and magazines suspect that those within the south Korean junta are responsible for the act, which they speculate is a politically-motivated intrigue. A host of questions have been raised by the Western press. In the meantime, many contradictions have manifested themselves in accounts as carried by south Korean and Japanese papers.

What emerges from a close scrutiny of the official and unofficial announcements, reports and information thus far published is a strong suspicion that the culprits were first named and evidence forged then to back up the allegations. A most revealing aspect of the bomb affair is the extraordinary speed at which the incident has been exploited by the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan to implement a series of the pending policies with the powerful support from the American and Japanese governments. As far as criminal investigations are concerned, it is often said that one who stands to profit most from the incident turns out to be responsible for it. It is no doubt that it is Chon Du Hwan that is most benefiting by the Rangoon bomb explosion. By impressing the domestic and international public with the non-existent "threat from the north," has Gen. Chon been able to intensify openly its crackdown on the democratic forces and the dissidents, to strengthen the three-way security cooperative setup with the United States and Japan, and consequently to receive military and economic assistance from the two countries on a semi-permanent basis. In addition to these benefits, it has become possible for him to tide over the present political crisis and maintain his grip on power.

As these facts show, the more he alleges that the north was responsible for the bomb blast, the deeper suspicion grows that Chon Du Hwan did mastermind it.

Advance Knowledge of the Bombing Plan

Merely ninety minutes after the bomb blasted in Rangoon, Chon Du Hwan alleged that "the north is responsible for the act." On returning to Seoul, he declared that the incident is "an assassination attempt on me, head of state and a grave act of provocation tantamount to declaration of war on our Republic of Korea." Still ninety minutes after the incident, no on-the-spot investigation was conducted and no physical evidence found, with no clue produced to the cause of the explosion.

On what ground could Chon allege that it was "the work of the north"? Dare a man calling himself "president" name the culprits responsible for the grave incident tantamount to "declaration of war", without any objective proof and simply with conjecture? Anyone with common sense would say without hesitation, "No."

How could Chon conclude that it was "the work of the north"? The answer is clear and obvious. Because he knew in advance of the bomb explosion and the true culprits. Evidence abounds showing his advance knowledge.

The ceremony scheduled at the Martyr's Mausoleum where Chon Du Hwan was to be the guest of honor was arranged only for him and nobody else. The date for the ceremony was changed at the request of Chon. After all, however, Chon did not turn up at the ceremony.

On Oct. 14, Chon held talks in Seoul with leaders of his ruling party and opposition parties. At the meeting, he said, "The original plan called for a trip to the Martyr's Mausoleum direct from Rangoon Airport on Oct. 8, the date of arrival, together with my suite. But I instructed the date of a visit to the mausoleum to be postponed to the next day." (The Choson Ilbo and The Chung-Ang Ilbo, October 15, 1983.)

The above remarks indicate the advance knowledge of Chon of the incident: he must have been aware that since the bomb installed had been preset to go off the next day of his arrival in Rangoon, he had to postpone the date for his visit to the next day.

Burmese Foreign Minister's Delay Insignificant

On the day of the incident, Chon did not turn up at the mausoleum. Prior to the third announcement made that the bombing was "the work of terrorists" sent by the DPRK – the Burmese Government informed the Japanese government of its contents. In its notification the Burmese government told the Japanese government that Chon Du Hwan escaped the bombing "because Foreign Minister Chit Hlaing delayed by five minutes his visit to the guest house to greet President Chon and escort him to the mausoleum, concluding that it was a 10-minute drive instead of the originally slated 15 minutes from the guest house to the mausoleum." (The Asahi Shimbun, Nov. 9, 1983) This explanation is egregiously absurd.

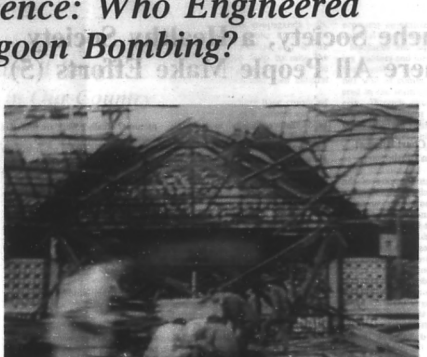
The mausoleum is 4.8 kilometers away from the guest house, a distance covered in ten minutes by a car running at 30 kilometers per hour and in five minutes by a car running at 60 kilometers per hour. Fifteen minutes' drive means that the limousine carrying Chon had to travel at 20 kilometers per hour. There was no reason at all for the limousine to run so slowly with no roadside welcome planned.

On the day of the incident, Chon was to leave the guest house at 10:20 but Foreign Minister Chit Hlaing was five minutes behind schedule, allegedly forcing Chon to leave at 10:25. "After speeding for three to four minutes, the limousine carrying Chon was signalled by a uniformed Burmese officer alighting from the pilot escort car to change its course into a sideway. Because the pilot car got aware that something had happened. The car with a state guest aboard had not been informed of the incident by that time and drove into a byroad and sped back to the guest house after a while." (The Choson Ilbo, Oct. 11, 1983)

A notice to the Japanese government and newspaper reports have obviously been manipulated at certain levels and somewhere to contain lies about important aspects of the incident. At first the reason why Chon escaped the explosion was reported to have been the delay of his car due to traffic jam. The five-minute delay of the foreign minister of the host country was produced as the reason after it was pointed out that it stood to no reason to claim that traffic jam would hamper the motorcade of a limousine carrying a state guest accompanied by police escort cars with all traffic lights ignored. The delay was imputed to the host foreign minister's misjudgement.

On a second thought anyone with common knowledge can discern serious illogicality in this account. The host to meet the guest was a foreign minister while the guest was a state guest, "a president," far higher in rank than the former. So the foreign minister should have naturally been expected at the guest house earlier than schedule, at least by five or ten minutes. Is it possible to imagine the host foreign minister to be late instead of earlier in a serious breach of protocol? Even if the foreign minister had made a wrong judgement, could his aides and officials in charge of protocol make a similar mistake? It is absolutely impossible. The story would be different, however, if the south Koreans had had a particular reason weakness to put up with such insulting delay in their conduct of invitational diplomacy, while always afraid of the bomb attack.

Where was Chon Du Hwan at the time when a bomb exploded at the Aung Sang Mausoleum? His car had been running for three minutes at 10:28 since he left his guest house at 10:25. Many newspapers wrote that the car with Chon aboard was a point 1.5 kilometers away from the mausoleum at the time of the explosion. It means that the car travelled 3.3 kilometers, namely, at 66 kilometers per hour, which in turn suggests the car would reach at the mausoleum in time at the originally scheduled time of his arrival. This shows that the reported five-minute delay of Chit Hlaing could never help Chon to avert his mishap.



The Martyrs' Mausoleum in Rangoon was blasted on Oct. 9 by the Chon junta agents in a frame-up of the Tonkin Gulf type for the purpose of discrediting the DPRK and diverting mounting domestic criticisms in south Korea.

Chon Personally Masterminded Bomb Explosion

Then why has the five-minute delay been portrayed as contributing to his survival? The message it has been designed to convey is two-fold: one is that the bombing was a premeditated elaborate attempt on the life of the "president", that is, Chon Du Hwan, and the other that a five-minute delay chanced to save his life.

From the beginning, the targets of the bombing were south Korean officials accompanying Chon.

On the day of the bombing, members of the suite arrived at the mausoleum 10 to 15 minutes before the scheduled beginning of the ceremony. At around 10:20 when Chon was to leave his guest house, they were standing in a row inside the mausoleum – an unusual departure from the practice. It is normal practice that suite members meet at the gate the arriving guest of honor Chon and follow him in entering the site of the ceremony. This practice is in agreement with protocol and was exactly followed during Chon's previous trips abroad. Why was this practice broken only in Rangoon? The only probable explanation is that the departure was a step taken to keep Chon and his suite members from getting together at one place even if he had arrived at the scene at 10:30 as scheduled.

The delay of south Korean ambassador Li Gye Chol's arrival was totally extraordinary. He was a mere envoy to a small country while most of suite members were his superiors such as vice-premiers and a foreign minister. Therefore he had naturally been supposed to be there earlier than his superiors and make sure that everything was OK. As it turned out, however, he came late, driving a limousine resembling that carrying the state guest and that led by a pilot police motorbike. On arriving at the scene, he hurriedly entered the mausoleum, exchanged hands with the suite members already in a row and took his place. Because he was late, he had to stand far behind his original place. (The Choson Ilbo, Oct. 11) Shortly after Li took his place, a requiem was bugled all of a sudden and an explosion followed. It was 10:28.

At first the south Koreans circulated a report that the criminal mistook Li for Chon Du Hwan and pushed the button on the remote control device, detonating the explosive. In spite of this, as photos show, Li's appearance was horizontally different from that of Chon. Anyone could instantly realize that Li was not Chon, judging from his hasty entrance into the mausoleum and his place at the far end of the row. At the same time none of the Burmese and south Korean officials in charge of protocol did not try to follow him, nor did the reporters present to cover Chon's appearance. They all stayed outside the mausoleum. This gives the lie to the allegation that the culprits mistook Li for Chon. Then the south Koreans dropped the allegation and in its place put up a new allegation that the bugle was a signal to detonate the bomb. (The interim report released by the south Koreans)

If their allegation were true, it follows that the culprits were within the earshot of the bugle. As reported, the bugle sounded a few seconds only and was not so loud, however, indicating that the culprits were quite near the scene. Such scheming can be performed only by those versed in the itinera-

(Continued on page 5)

Self-Contradictory Accounts and Flimsy Forged Evidence: Who Engineered Rangoon Bombing?

(Continued from page 4)

ry of Chon and in all other details of the mausoleum. A series of acts such as the use of a decoy disguised as Chon and the sounding of a bugle to signal to set off the bomb is extremely difficult – a mission impossible for a third party. Only those inside the south Korean junta or the Burmese authorities can successfully carry out such job singlehandedly or in bilateral collaboration.

It is also true of the behavior of Chon after leaving his guest house for the mausoleum. The aforesaid south Korean newspaper wrote that the limousine carrying Chon was running at a point 1.5 kilometer away from the mausoleum when a bomb exploded there. According to the paper, the limousine turned back halfway to the guest house, following the instructions of a Burmese officer aboard the pilot car who realized that some had happened. A onestory wooden house, the mausoleum with a floor space of some 150 square meters is totally invisible from a building-lined street 1.5 kilometers away. Needless to say, the sound of the explosion is not well audible. As a matter of fact, a member of the Japanese embassy 1 km away from the mausoleum testified that it sounded "like a big firework." How could it be perceived by the Burmese officer in the pilot car as an incident so serious enough to direct the state guest's limousine back to the guest house? How could an obscure uniformed soldier take a step regarding the car carrying the state guest without consulting first his superior?

Those in Position to Manipulate Security and Investigation

The first information reaching Seoul after the bombing attack in Rangoon was that "the incident occurred because of some problems in security and all the executives and staff should be on standby alert." Suffice it to say that the security problems referred to those on the part of the south Korean and Burmese officials. In fact, more than 400 south Korean security agents arrived in Burma two months before Chon flew into Rangoon. (The Tokyo Shimbun, Nov. 5) For the last 20 days members of the "presidential protective force" conducted on-the-spot checks and security agents from the two sides swept the mausoleum four hours before the explosion. (The Tokyo Shimbun, Oct. 12)

It is a routine for the south Koreans to carry out thoroughgoing security checks in advance whenever Chon goes abroad. At the time of the 1981 visit to Washington, a special security investigation team was created with Chon Gyong Hwan, a younger brother of Chon Du Hwan, as its chief, to undertake a security check codenamed Kennedy operation. A good measure of its thoroughgoingness can be found in the proposal to conduct a security examination within the White House, which was rejected by the Americans. At the time of the 1982 ASEAN trip, a similar exhaustive investigation was carried out beforehand.

Even in peacetime Burma is, so to speak, a totally secluded country with any foreign arrival strictly screened. Burma took sufficient measures to protect the security of the south Korean dictator.

Despite all these measures, why were the culprits able to penetrate such tight security? Why was the installed explosive not detected? A better answer is that the explosive was deliberately overlooked.

The Aung Sang Mausoleum is an open-sided wooden structure with pillars supporting the roof and without any wall, making it quite easy and simple for any security agent to inspect inside the ceiling from any side with the help of a ladder. It is also easy to place a bomb there. This fact signifies that the mausoleum is too public for anyone to install a bomb there. An explosive expert of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces was quoted by a Japanese magazine Playboy in its November 1 issue as saying, "It takes three to four well-trained agents four to five hours to place such a powerful explosive in the ceiling." The Dong-A Ilbo reported on Oct. 10, "It is customary for several guards and buglers permanently assigned to the mausoleum to preside over the functions when important persons come to burn incense." Given such conditions, nobody believes that it is easy to carry out the bombing attack without drawing public attention.

Yet, as it turned out, the disaster came and information was manipulated. The initial reports were that guards and buglers were stationed at the mausoleum on a permanent basis. Later they were modified to mean that "nighttime guard was entrusted to a caretaker's family, with guard becoming slack." The Sankei Shimbun reported in its Nov. 9, issue quoting a Jiji dispatch from Rangoon. The initial allegation was that any bugle had nothing to do with the incident, but it was later changed to a new allegation that the caretaker at the mausoleum had been bribed. The allegation next made was that a total of three "north Korean agents," disguising themselves as south Korean guards, visited the caretaker and gave him cash worth $1,200 in local currency. They were alleged to have climbed a ladder to install a bomb in the ceiling. These allegations are too threadbare, though designed to give the impression that the bombing had been engineered by the "north Korean agents." As a matter of fact, north Korean officials had been kept under strict surveillance for the last two months and fully followed round the clock by the Burmese secret police before the arrival of Chon. (The Tokyo Shimbun, Nov. 5) The DPRK Embassy, the aforequoted Playboy magazine reported, had been totally kept out of the whole course of events. Too many doubts and questions are cast on the allegation that the DPRK masterminded the bombing.

Then information was again manipulated to produce disinformation. A new allegation was forged, implicating the DPRK Embassy in the bombing act. The DPRK Embassy "allegedly was used as lodgings for the agents who smuggled themselves into Burma from a north Korean cargo ship and while based in the embassy, the agents made secret preparations to place a bomb at the mausoleum." An extreme allegation came, charging the "north Koreans deftly abused diplomatic privileges." If these allegations were true and if the Burmese authorities had convincing evidence, why did they permit the DPRK embassy staff members to leave the country for home without being detained?

The biggest question mark is on the attitude of the south Korean and Burmese authorities, making their allegations most unconvincing. There is no denying that responsibility for the bomb blast rests with the Burmese authorities. Immediately after the incident, a south Korean official was quoted by The Dong-A Ilbo in its Oct. 10 issue as saying, "The Burmese cannot account for the incident even if they had 100 mouths. They must assume the whole responsibility."

Nevertheless, the Burmese government has "showed no sign of taking responsibility and expressing an apology for the incident, although the strongman Ne Win and the president expressed regrets to Chon Du Hwan. The director of intelligence and the assistant director of intelligence of the Defense Ministry were fired from their jobs but there is no apparent move to sack the top leaders of the government." (The Asahi Shimbun, Nov. 9) How can such extraordinary case be written off with such minor reshuffle?

What is the step taken by the south Koreans to clarify the responsibility for the incident? After the incident, they applied various pressure on the Burmese in a bid to describe the bombing attack as "the work of north Korean terrorits." When the Burmese came out with the desired announcement at last, the south Koreans cabled their welcome to Rangoon. While carrying out a cabinet reshuffle dismissing eight members including the premier, Chon refused to accept the resignations submitted by the "director of the national security for summit planning" and "head of the presidential protective force" and retained the two. Despite the fact that the bombing was not prevented even by several hundred security officers in their two-month security scrutiny, why were those in charge of security and intelligence kept in their jobs without being called to task? This is like saying, "The bombing is our job and nobody else's."

Changing and Inconsistent Accounts

The Burmese government made public a report calling the bombing attack definitely "the work of agents sent from the DPRK." The gross of evidence produced in the report were "confessions of the two arrested Koreans, their belongings and other evidence discovered on the scene of the crime." They were said to be the official Burmese report as "mines, metal bullets, safety locks for hand grenades, rubber, foods, medicine, batteries and fountain pens, wireless receivers and transmitters." (The second announcement) It is no exaggeration to say that these produced pieces of evidence are too flimsy to prove such an international crime.

In the meantime, photos printed by south Korean papers of physical proofs show "watches, bank notes, helmets, live ammunition for pistols, transmitter, radio receivers, umbrellas, daggers, fragments of ball bearings, and 1.5 volt batteries made by Japan's Hitachi Company." Before their examination, let us first consider the circumstances in which the alleged culprits were arrested. Reportedly one was detained on the night of Oct. 10, 35 hours after the blast, the other was shot to death at around 7:30 AM, Oct. 11 and a third was arrested on Oct. 12. Immediately following the bomb explosion, the Burmese police began an extensive manhunt with all the citizens ordered to report to the police if they saw any suspicious man. It is natural to believe that any suspicious radio communications could easily be detected by Burmese police. Normally any well-trained agent must be aware of such heavy guard and manhunt. If they had not anticipated such police action, they could never be qualified for such highly risky mission.

Was it necessary for the agents to carry with them such radio transmitters while being hunted down by police? An A-1 transmitter sends Morse code, which makes easy and prompt the detection and location of the place of its transmission. With batteries, it is too heavy and bulky for any agent to carry with them. Was it necessary for the fleeing agents to hand-carry day and night for more than 24 hours such equipment as was like advertising they were the culprits? The ball bearings become useless after the explosion. Why did they carry them with them? Reports in south Korean papers claimed that there were mines among the belongings of the culprits. Why? Was it necessary for the fugitives to carry mines with them? Mines are for use in defending the perimeter while holding up in a fortress. Mines are too heavy to be hand-carry.

The south Koreans alleged that the discovered batteries were made by Japan's Hitachi Company and must be those produced by a battery-making plant near Pyongyang which Hitachi had exported a set of plant equipment for. Hitachi is a leading Japanese electric appliance producer whose products are available in any part of Japan and throughout the world. How could the batteries be determined as of the DPRK making?

Partly because they felt that such farcy evidence was unconvincing, the south Koreans fabricated more new proofs.

As mentioned earlier, the official announcements did not refer to pistols, though ammunition was listed together with safety locks of hand grenades. Later accounts came to include a pistol among the belongings of the culprits. The Dong-A Ilbo in its Nov. 7 edition gave this account of the arrest of the culprit: "The culprit, with a pistol in his right hand and a hand grenade in the left, resisted as police narrowed their cordon." The pistol was reported to be a .25 7-shooter made in Belgium, which a Japanese newspaper claimed investigation of its serial number revealed was one of those exported to north Korea via a third country." (The Asahi Shimbun, Nov. 9) This is a flat-out lie. Guns made in Belgium are well known for their high performance. In that country the purchase of guns is unrestricted and anybody is free to buy any number of them, but their export to the DPRK and all other socialist states is totally prohibited under the COCOM. Any examination of their serial number never produces any clue to how they were sold and where they were exported. In any case, the new allegation is a part of the desperate efforts of the south Koreans to frame up the DPRK as culprit of the bombing attack.

Among the belongings allegedly of the culprits there were "Korean-language only newspapers." The south Korean embassy in Rangoon reported to Seoul, The Dong-A Ilbo wrote on Oct. 14, that "the culprits' belongings included Korean-language only newspapers, documents and envelopes." It is true that Korean-language only papers are published in the DPRK. Every paper has an imprint on every page indicating the date, page and heading, a look at which makes its identification immediately recognizable. Without giving the heading, how dit it become possible to recognize the Korean-language paper as published in the DPRK?

The Dong-A Ilbo reported on Nov. 7 that inscribed on the safety lock of the hand grenade were letters "DPRK." Dare any veteran and well-trained secret agent keep inscription of his country's name on any of his belongings while carrying out a most clandestine operation? If so, he must be a simpleton.

The above examples graphically illustrate that the south Koreans first framed up culprits and then cooked evidence to reinforce the impression that they were undoubtedly responsible for the incident.

Cock-and-Bull Story on Remote Control Detonation

The bomb was set off at the signal of a sudden bugling of a requiem tune, the south Korean version alleges. The south Korean allegations are that the bomb detonated at a pace within the earshot of the bugle–a very near place.

The information leaked to the south Korean press proves to be self-contradictory and differ with papers. The Nov. 7 issue of The Dong-A Ilbo wrote the culprits had pushed the button of the remote control device at a point 1.5 kilometers away from the mausoleum, while The Choson Ilbo on Oct. 18 put the distance of the point from the mausoleum at 1 kilometers, somewhere around the back gate of a big temple. This is an extremely irresponsible reporting from the south Korean point of view. The aim of such sensational reporting is to stimulate the readers to the point where they are led to believe the account is true. It is impossible to hear a bugle sound 1.5 kilometer away. On the day of the bombing, more than 400 local Buddhists and south Koreans were visiting the temple, too crowded and too noisy to carry out the crime and hear the bugle sound.

Reports are entirely trumped up on the languages used by the alleged culprits. The first accounts reported by all the south Korean papers said that the culprits did not understand Burmese or English at all. Without any knowledge of Burmese, how could the alleged culprits approach the caretaker of the mausoleum, pretend to be south Korean security officers and bribe him to get permission to use a ladder? How could they, while fleeing from the scene of the crime, buy bread and cigarets? Then one report came that an arrested culprit allegedly was under arrest asked for water in English.

In sum, one lie is told, which is justified by telling another lie.

The above examination leaves do doubt that the so-called evidence produced by the Burmese government and south Korean authorities are without any factual basis and totally unwarranted. There is no physical ground for the Burmese step taken against the DPRK.

This never means the end of he refutation of the charges alleged by Rangoon and Seoul. This is simply insufficient. More refutation will follow with more analysis of the frameups.

We are deeply concerned about the secret plot that the internationally conspired Rangoon bombing will be further exploited by the Americans, the Japanese and the south Koreans to rationalize their arms expansion and prepare for war, sharpening the tensions on the Korean Peninsula. This concern, we believe, is shared by many friends of us the world over. The situation is being extremely aggravated.

All truth will certainly come out in due course of time. The struggle of the Korean people to reunify their divided country is certain to emerge victorious because it is a just campaign.

(第三面続き物語)

DPRK Foreign Ministry Statement On Rangoon Incident Supported by World Public

The DPRK Foreign Ministry on Nov. 5 issued a statement on the unjust step of the Burmese government on the Oct. 9 bomb explosion in Rangoon. The DPRK flatly denied its involvement in the blast and called the sudden decision of the Burmese government an unjust and irresponsible act.

Foreign mass media reported the Nov. 5 statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry, supporting the DPRK stance on the case.

Excerpts:

People's Daily

●**The Chinese "People's Daily"** November 6 reported the gist of the November 5 statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The paper said:

The DPRK Foreign Ministry in its November 5 statement said that it is unjustifiable for the Burmese Government to proclaim the unilateral step of severing diplomatic relations with the DPRK in connection with the bomb blast in Rangoon and the DPRK expresses surprise and regret at this.

Noting that Korea, by nature, has never resorted to individual terrorism and assassination and such thing is alien to her, the statement said that right will be distinguished from wrong as time flows.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future, too, invariably develop friendly relations with the Burmese people, it declared.

Pravda

●**Under the headline** "Statement of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK," the Soviet paper "Pravda" said on November 10:

"The statement points out that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely rejects the step taken by the Burmese Government this time as an unjustifiable one ignoring international law and usage and impairing the dignity and authority of the DPRK.

It exposes the unjustness of the move to shift the blame for the Rangoon incident on the DPRK.

The statement noted that as soon as the bomb blast took place in Rangoon, the south Korean authorities kicked up an anti-DPRK racket and entreated the U.S. and Japanese masters to put pressure upon the Burmese authorities to announce that the explosion was the action of the DPRK.

The incident is being used in south Korea in the preposterous smear campaign against the DPRK and in an anti-communist row in the United States and south Korea.

The Statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry stresses that the full responsibility for all the consequences will rest with the south Korean junta and the U.S.

The summaries of the statement were also carried by "Izvestia" November 9 and "Krasnaya Zvezda" November 10.

Other Foreign Mass Media

●**The Xinhua News Agency** of China on November 5 said:

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement dated November 5 said that the Burmese Government's unilateral severance of diplomatic relations with the DPRK owing to the explosion in Rangoon is inappropriate.

The DPRK hereby expressed its surprise and regret, it said.

It declared that the DPRK has nothing to do with the Rangoon incident.

It expressed the conviction that "truth will out as time flows."

The statement said that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will in the future, too, invariably develop friendly relations with the Burmese people.

●**The Soviet News Agency Tass** November 5 reported:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on November 5, rejecting assertions as to alleged involvement, which is being ascribed to the DPRK, in the explosion in Rangoon on October 9 during the trip of Chon Du Hwan, head of the Seoul "regime", to Burma.

Immediately after the incident, the statement points out, the south Korean authorities raised an unbridled anti-communist uproar against the DPRK, alerted their troops, and toughened repressions against the population. Those actions were taken with the backing of the U.S. and Japan.

●**A recent issue of the Romanian magazine "Lumea"** noted in a commentary that Chon Du Hwan has been carrying on a frantic anti-communist campaign since the Rangoon explosion.

Referring to the statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry, it said: This vividly shows that south Korea has been exploiting the incident from the beginning for its insidious political intrigues to lead the situation to north-south confrontation and increase tension.

The magazine further said:

The statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry dated November 5 declared that the Rangoon explosion was a work of the Seoul puppet clique themselves, who needed such incident to divert the attention elsewhere from their straits. Therefore, right after the incident, they proclaimed an "emergency alert order" in south Korea to take a combat posture and intensified repression of the south Korean people.

The DPRK rejected the step taken by the Burmese Government as unjust.

●A recent issue of the **Polish paper "Trybuna Ludu"** noted that each time a social confusion was created, leaving them out on a limb, the south Korean junta tried to shift the blame on to the DPRK.

The paper continued:

After the Rangoon explosion, the Burmese authorities kept silent for a long time and, on November 4, nearly one month after the incident, they announced their severance of diplomatic relations with the DPRK, yielding to pressure.

The DPRK expressed surprise and regret at this and resolutely rejected the step of the Burmese authorities as contradictory to international law and usage.

●**The Yugoslav paper "Vjesnik"** November 6 under the title "Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry" said:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decisively rejected the step taken by the Burmese Government in connection with the explosion in Rangoon and estimated the Burmese Government's unilateral decision to break off diplomatic relations with the DPRK in contravention of international law as one directly impairing the dignity and authority of the Republic.

The statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry stressed that the Burmese Government's step, in essence, severely threatens peace in Asia and the rest of the world and fans the new war provocation manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities.

The Tanjug News Agency and Radio Belgrade reported the gist of the Statement on November 5.

●**Hungarian papers "Nepszabadsag," "Magyar Hiplap" and "Nepszava"** and the **Bulgarian paper "Rabotnichesko Delo,"** the news agency and radio and television of Bulgaria reported the gists of the DPRK Foreign Ministry statement on November 5 and 6.

●**Radio Mali** reported on November 6 as follows:

As the whole world recognizes, the Rangoon explosion is a drama staged on a script written by the Chon Du Hwan junta isolated and rejected at home and abroad as a stooge of the outside forces. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has nothing to do with the incident.

The non-aligned countries should not be taken in by the intrigues of the disturbers of world peace but unite with each other in the idea of the non-aligned movement for security and peace in the world.

●On November 5 the **Indian PTI News Agency** said:

The Burmese Government took the unilateral step of severing diplomatic relations with the DPRK claiming that the Rangoon explosion is the work of its "operatives".

This step is an unreasonable one ignoring international law and usage and impairing the dignity and prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It is indeed surprising and regrettable that the Burmese Government should take such an unilateral step without any prior notice on the basis of groundless materials.

There are many grounds to conclude that the Rangoon incident is a fabrication based on a script written by Chon Du Hwan from the beginning.

This is proved by the fact that "Koreans" whom the Burmese authorities arrested as "suspects" confessed that they came from Seoul of south Korea.

Letters from South Korea

"Man Who Invites Blood"

Follow gists on "Letters from South Korea" article on the Rangoon incident dated Oct. 17 carried in the November issue of Sekai, a Japanese intellectual monthly magazine.

The "Letters from south Korea" series first appeared in the May 1973 issue of Sekai—the first letters were sent by the anonymous writer and dated Nov. 15, 1972 one month after "martial law" was declared under the Pak Jung Hi junta.

The letters constitute a major source of inside information on the struggle of the south Korean people against dictatorship. Because of security consideration, the author's name has been anonymous simply coded "T.K."

The more the people resist, the more the authorities resort to the use of force. In the case of downing of the KAL jetliner and the Rangoon bombing blast, the more the authorities force the people to feel sad and angry, the less the people become responsive. Only terror, uneasiness and uncanniness are increasing within the people.

To ease its control over the people seems to be a way by which the Chon group can survive. And yet, the situation is becoming tense with no end in sight. As they defy the strengthened tight control, people think that history would have changed if Chon Du Hwan had died in the bomb blast in Rangoon. Violence brings about violence. As the Chon group is of a violent turn, people also come to be violent minded.

Even if they (the Chon group) attempt to stir up public sorrow through the press; even if it is widely publicized that it was fortunate that Chon Du Hwan and his wife narrowly escaped danger, no one can deny that people must think that gangsters died in acts of violence. Therefore, when the people were ordered to put out a flag draped in black, many were unwilling to do so. The people never spoke when they read newspapers. How sad it is that the death of them could not have been deplored by the people!

I don't want to speak much about those 17 persons who died in the bomb blast at the Aung San Mausoleum in Burma on the morning on Oct. 9.

I will only quote here remarks of my friends on this incident with whom I talked.

"... they (the Chon group) were not welcomed but they went around without taking into consideration the public peace order of the host country. They tried to visit foreign countries, where they will never be respected. They intended to enhance their prestige abroad, as the domestic situation is confused. They took even the chairman of the joint chefs of staff to accompany them on their journey. They aimed to propose military cooperation, didn't they? They always try to conspire with those in power, no matter how is immoral. As the Chon Du Hwan group rules its country with money and violence, it thinks that such a way will go unchallenged outside the country, too. Many people must think that it is a risky job to be in company with Chon Du Hwan.

It is rumored among citizens of Seoul that Chon Du Hwan is a man who invites blood or draws blood—Kwangju incident (massacre), Uinyong-up policeman affair, the paratroopers crashing, the downing of a KAL jetliner and the Rangoon blast. So far we don't have known details of those in power which brought about these blood-stained cases. By the same token, those who committed the Kwangju massacre are denouncing violence—they are far from convincing however. People are now wondering what will happen from now on."

"There is a theory that the north has responsibility for the bomb explosion. But before it has evidence on the incident why did the Chon group use bombastic language from the beginning, alleging that the bomb explosion was masterminded by the north.

If he had acted prudently, he could have won international sympathy. He immediately charged that the bomb explosion was the work of the north and began an anti-communist campaign, which has left deep doubts that the case was the work of the north. Growing suspicion is that Chon Du Hwan is responsible for it. In addition he has not a particle of sorrow. Though he explains that he narrowly escaped danger fortunately, he seems to be far from sad.

It is unthinkable that a state guest should have been behind schedule. Those who died in the bomb explosion were pro-U.S. civilians. One of them was believed to have asked to his close friend to make some proposal for bringing on a change (in south Korea), as the Chon "government" will no longer be maintained by any means.

Chon Du Hwan has preempted those critics and attempted to create a terror atmosphere by charging the north with masterminding the bomb blast."

"....The Chon group has so far called for 'north-south dialogue and reunification.' In fact it has encouraged the people to overcome the north, accusing that the north is likely to invade soon. It was because it aimed to make the people back its rule by creating a false spectre of the 'north's invasion.'

Thus they spared no effort and manoeuvring to have Seoul designate as the venue of Olympic Games and other international gatherings, in an attempt to impress on the people their victory over the north. This is an extreme way to derail the reunification process, though they have called for reunification.

In order to bring about peace and coexistence with the communist society, we should have rational flexibility from a national viewpoint.

.... Chon Du Hwan tried to whitewash a series of his domestic blunders. North-south dialogue will not come unless south Korea is democratized."

"More serious rumors now are spreading. When the bomb blast occurred, a flotilla of the U.S. 7th Fleet was on duty in the sea off Southwest Asia.

.... Coincident with this, young officers in the military were said to have attempted a coup. They didn't intend to raise a punitive army against the north but planned to oust Chon Du Hwan. Their attempt seemed to have ended in a failure again.

..... The situation of south Korea and the Philippines will have the move into such a direction.

The Rangoon case was manipulated. Therefore, will the case become shrouded in mystery?

Can't the U.S. support a conscientious and capable person, who will be elected through free elections by the people, and make him cope with domestic and external affairs realistically?

If the U.S. will continue to make a bad choice, the people involving in the democratization movement seem to move to the road of the revolution—to the liberation struggle following the anti-U.S. struggle.

The U.S. seems to hold fundamentally racial prejudice and has scorn for the people.

Realism or mercenary principle—force and money are only strength in the disposable of the U.S.—may rule them. What is the U.S.'s post-Chon Du Hwan choice?

Anyway, everybody holds that the downfall of Chon Du Hwan will never be evaded.

Will the U.S. carry out its plan (to remove Chon) at a time when the U.S. has its own domestic political schedule and a number of international events are scheduled in south Korea?

The U.S. seems to continue its support to Chon Du Hwan at least another four years.

U.S. commander in chief of Wickham once called the Korean people "field mice" and said that there was no problem about Chon's rule over the people.

The "field mice" seem to mean the Chon group.

Authoritarians, corrupt elements and traitors so far have been pushed away by force in history. These harsh conversations have been heard in private everywhere since the Rangoon incident.

The frameups in modern history have been kept wrapped up in mystery. Most of them are not proof of the soundness but an illomen of the end of certain times.

Kim Dae Jung's Interview with the Sekai (6)

(Continued from the previous issue)

2 On the Kwangju Incident

Mr. Y: On the Kwangju incident, you suggested foreign forces behind it. Regarding the incident, I want to introduce a letter which I received at the end of 1980.

It was from an intellectual who lived in Seoul.

It was about the time when the democratic forces had been crushed and you were threatened with death. He said, "We celebrated the liberation of our fatherland in 1945. We thought at last the time came for us to start a new life with our own strength. But we were wrong. In 1960 the students overthrew Syngman Rhee's 'regime'. We were sure that we would be able to choose our future by ourselves at that time.

But this had proved to be wrong. Then, during the 'Spring of Seoul' from 1979, we thought this was the time when we could hope for the future. But again, our expectation was betrayed. Why couldn't we, Koreans, choose a way other than Pak and Chon 'regimes'?Why couldn't we? This is due to the basic structure of south Korean politics. That is, a structure based on U.S. strategy and Japanese policy. The U.S. utilizes Korea in military terms and Japan thinks that it is desirable for the Japanese to leave Korea divided in order to promote their economic interests.

There is no free choice for us unless these two change." It was a sorrowful letter. As I read this I, as a Japanese, felt a lump in my throat.

Mr. Y: I want you to comment on the Kwangju massacre. There were many people who witnessed the massacre. Among foreigners who were not concerned about the democratic movement in south Korea, there were many travellers or other people who witnessed the incident.

A horrible situation was reported by Japanese papers and was telecasted by Japanese TV. So people the world over know how cruelly Kwangju citizens were killed.

Mr. Kim: That year, July 10, a man who was then a high official of the national security headquarters and an adviser to the present president, visited me in the basement of the "KCIA" office, and proposed that I cooperate with them.

He told me that I might be killed if I turned down their offer. He spoke as if I had already been sentenced, though I hadn't yet been prosecuted. He emphasized that I would surely be killed.

Moreover, he expressed the government's will not to let me live. While saying so, he gave me a newspaper, and for the first time I knew about the Kwangju incident.

Six months had already passed since the incident. To my surprise, I was accused of being leader of the incident in the paper. I felt I was fainting to see the paper. The paper reported that 186 people had been killed.

Though, of course, I didn't believe in the figure, the paper did not report on the Kwangju citizens' slogan "Death to Chon Du Hwan!" but only on the slogans "Lift martial law!" and "Set Kim Dae Jung Free!" I was shocked to read the report which said many people had been killed because of me.

But after a while, I came to think I would never compromise with them for the people who had been killed in Kwangju even if I were killed 100 times. To tell the truth, at that time I was tempted to compromise with them on condition that I give up political activity, though I won't cooperate with them.

Though I could overcome the fear of death, I was weakened in spirit, because I had been detained in the basement of the KCIA office where I hadn't been able to see sunshine and had been hearing the screams of prisoners undergoing tortures, and had been hearing the same questions over 20 or 30 times from morning till evening for six months.

But, when I knew about the Kwangju incident I made up my mind not to compromise even if I was killed. In this sense, though the Kwangju citizens supported me when they were alive, they saved me from the depressed state of my mind no less strongly after their death.

After that, twice I was approached with their proposal, but I turned it down, and said I would rather die with the Kwangju people.

Mr. Kim: The then American Ambassador to the ROK said that south Korean people would never forget the Kwangju incident for 100 years.

But I think we will remember it more than 100 years. We won't be able to forget it over 1,000 or 2,000 years.

I think the Kwangju incident will encourage the Korean people to be responsible for their history and to devote themselves to their national aspirations: The people, the nation and democracy.

The Kwangju incident is spiritual support for the Korean people who struggle against the Chon "regime" and will screw up our courage and make us aware of our responsibility.

I think Kwangju will be the "Mecca" of south Korean democracy and also of the conscientious people of the world. In south Korea, there was a myth that south Korean army men would not train their guns at its people.

In this sense, the incident was a serious damage to and a serious blow at the south Korean people and the army.

All these things are a heavy burden on the Chon "regime". This is a big challenge to his "regime". He won't be able to pass by this problem. I do not agree to the view that north Korea will invade south Korea.

If a war should break out, people should be prepared for total destruction, and also for a "third world war".

I can't think they will attack us in spite of the nuclear weapons which are deployed in south Korea.

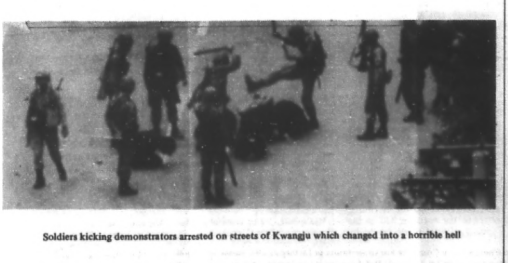
Moreover, I think the north knows well it will antagonize us when we are demonstrating for democracy and struggling against the dictatorship.

We don't want the U.S. to interfere in our domestic politics, and we don't want it to democratize our country without us. The thing they have to do is to merely support our country's democratization.

Nevertheless, contrary to our desire, the U.S. and Japan support the dictatorship of our country.

We are in difficulty fighting the dictator domestically, but Japan as well as the U.S. encourage the dictator. So now, we Koreans must fight hard to recover democracy.

(To be continued)



Soldiers kicking demonstrators arrested on streets of Kwangju which changed into a horrible hell

(Continued from page 1)

Although thirty years have passed since the ceasefire in Korea, a durable peace has not been achieved, but tension is growing on the Korean Peninsula as the days go by. This is entirely because the United States and the south Korean puppets are massively building up the aggression forces and ceaselessly perpetrating military provocations against us in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement.

We have repeatedly said we have no intention to "invade the south" and actively struggled to solve the question of national reunification not by means of war but by a peaceful method, while directing all efforts only to peaceful construction.

This notwithstanding, the United States and the south Korean puppet clique are continuing to reinforce military strength and hastening war preparations in south Korea, crying that our military strength is superior to that of south Korea and there is the danger of "southward invasion". This is a ruse to deceive the world people and a crafty artifice designed to bring south Korea under its domination for an indefinite period.

If the tension is to be eased and peace be ensured in Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces must be withdrawn from south Korea and the Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement, as consistently demanded by the Government of our Republic. It is meaningless to cry for peace and detente in Korea without the solution of this fundamental problem.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people bitterly denounce Reagan's south Korean tour as a criminal act of bringing the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war and gravely jeopardizing peace in Asia and the world and as a vicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The whole course of Reagan's south Korean tour vividly reminds us of the time when the warmonger Dulles flew into south Korea, inspected the 38th parallel and legitimized a war of aggression in Korea 33 years ago.

In south Korea Reagan hatched a plot for the provocation of new war and, as a result, a touch-and-go situation which may lead to the outbreak of war any moment is prevailing on the Korean Peninsula.

Reagan's tour of south Korea and Japan clearly showed once again that he is the most reckless bellicose element and warmaniac, who is leading the situation of Asia and the world all along to tensions and plunging mankind into the uneasiness of war.

Only recently, after committing an open aggression on Grenada, Reagan arrogantly cried that the United States would invade any place which goes against the grain with it and, according to his brigandish aggressive doctrine, the U.S. imperialists are harassing peace and creating disturbances in the Middle East and Central America, Asia and Africa, Europe and all other places of the world.

It is a foregone conclusion that the south Korean puppet clique patronized and encouraged by Reagan will commit more provocations with increasing frenzy against us, as if they had met their day of salvation.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people consider that the governments and peoples of all countries in Asia and the world should pay due attention to the serious and dangerous situation created in Korea and make joint efforts to check and frustrate the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique.

Ours is an era of *chajusong* (independence), in which all countries and all nations advocate national liberation and independence against all manner of domination and subjugation.

The U.S. imperialists must discard the anachronistic design to keep south Korea under their colonial domination indefinitely, immediately stop their criminal acts of encouraging the south Korean puppets to confrontation with us and withdraw all their aggression forces including their troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea without delay.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the formation of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and the Japanese reactionaries must discard their foolish intention to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" by involving themselves in the U.S. imperialists' strategy of Asian aggression.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan must stop his treacheries and foolish attempts to find a way out in the provocation of a new war, staking his fate on his U.S. and Japanese masters, and refrain from behaving indiscreetly against the trend of the times.

No matter how zealously the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militalists may encourage the south Korean puppets and threaten us in conspiracy with each other, the Korean people will never be brightened but deal a deserving counter blow to any aggressive provocation of foe the enemy.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people do not want war. They will as ever make every effort possible to defend peace in Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the active support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people.

(Continued from page 1)

to Reagan telling him "not to come to south Korea unless he worked to further democracy."

Recalling that many people including himself had been arrested and detained before Reagan's south Korean trip, he added: "Now they (the Chon Du Hwan 'regime') don't have the security threat as an excuse to suppress human rights."

An anti-"government" youth organization and a church organization in south Korea issued a joint statement denouncing Reagan's Seoul trip on November 12 when he arrived there.

The statement issued by the Youth Movement for Democratization and the Council for Christian Youth said that Reagan's visit would "help escalate the violence of authoritarian power against the democratization in south Korea". It further said: "The effort to bring democracy to south Korea was seriously threatened by the Chon Du Hwan 'regime'". "The visit of Reagan should not strengthen the military dictatorial 'regime'," it added.

The statement said that several of student leaders were arrested during attempts on November 11 to stage rallies against the Reagan visit. It charged that at least one student, from Seoul university, suffered a cut eye from a police beating.

It demanded an immediate release of the students and dissidents and a government apology for their arrest.

The dissidents listed included Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, journalists and students. They had signed a letter dated November 8 warning Reagan that his Seoul visit would heighten anti-American feelings, unless he tried to further democracy in south Korean society.

S. Korean Pastor Discloses Secret Arrests of Students

Pak Hyong Gyu, Pastor of the Christian Presbyterian Church of south Korea, at a "banquet" hosted by Reagan at the U.S.

(Continued on page 8)

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Embassy in Seoul on November 12, exposed that too many young people had been arrested on the eve of Reagan's south Korean visit under the pretext of "security" and that he was discontent with the Chon Du Hwan "regime's" human rights policy.

He spoke towards U.S. State Secretary Shultz: "I believe the Reagan administration's diplomatic policy brings benefits to the south Korean 'government'." He criticized the Reagan group for patronizing the Chon Du Hwan military junta.

This assertion and criticism came shortly after the spokesman of the White House accompanying Reagan to Seoul quoted a reply of the director of the security planning board as saying that no one had been put under house arrest or detention on the eve of Reagan's visit.

(Continued from page 1)

sity waged a powerful demonstration loudly chanting anti-U.S., anti-"government" slogans in denuciation of the south Korean tour of Reagan.

Earlier on Nov. 2, more than 1,000 students of Koryo University in Seoul staged a massive demonstration opposing the south Korean trip of Reagan.

When several hundred riot police stormed into the campus and cracked down upon the demonstrators, firing tear gas canisters, they persistently resisted for three hours, hurling stones at the police.

Leaflets were scattered and demonstrations held at Seoul, Sung Kyun Kwan, Yonsei, Soong Jun and Chung-ang universities, Sookmyung Women's University, Seoul Women's College and Methodist Theological Seminary in Seoul, Chonnam University in Kwangju, Chongju University in Chongju, Chungnam University in Taejon and other universities and colleges.

Students of Sung Kyun Kwan University together with students of Seoul and Koryo universities on November 11 staged a fierce demonstration, showing their strong will not to tolerate the trip of Reagan.

On November 13 when the Reagan group was prowling about in south Korea, inciting war fever, students of several universities in Seoul forced their way to downtown Seoul through the strict cordon and staged a furious street *demonstration, repeatedly clashing* with the police. They shouted the slogans "We oppose Reagan's visit", "We oppose dictatorship" and "We oppose the U.S.-Japan-south Korea three-way 'security' system."

In a leaflet entitled "Oh, democratization", members of the National Youth Federation for the Movement of Democracy, an anti-"government" youth organization of south Korea, declared: "We oppose Reagan's visit to south Korea." "The United States is interested only in turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear base and maintaining south Korea as its weaponry market. In any case Reagan's visit will only result in strengthening the dictatorial 'regime'", it stressed.

In their statement on November 12, the Youth Democratization Movement and the Christian Youth Council said Reagan's trip would "help escalate the authorities' repression of democracy in south Korea" and demanded that the recently arrested patriotic students and figures be released.

South Korean democratic figures including clergymen, journalists, writers and professors who have been active in the anti-"government" movement in the last decade issued a joint statement on November 8 rejecting Reagan's visit to Seoul.

The statement signed by 45 dissidents including pastors Moon Ik Hwan and Ham Se Ung, Ham Sok Hon and Ko Un said that the south Korean people "would by no means welcome Reagan's tour" because it will only remind "people of the U.S. administration's support to the dictatorial regime and betrayal of the people."

Kim Yong Sam, former president of the defunct New Democratic Party, at a conference with foreign journalists on November 7 warned that "If President Reagan *continues support to the dictatorial* 'regime' in the future, too, it will increase anti-Americanism among students in particular."

A journalist surnamed Ho branded Reagan's south Korean tour as a "junket of the criminal seeking aggression and war." A professor surnamed Li, scathingly denouncing the aggressor's tour, said that it is a very dangerous war tour reeking powder.

Chon Junta's Legitimacy Is Now Being Questioned: American Attorney

An American attorney urged that the mechanisms of repression that were established by Gen. Chon Du Hwan in 1980 and 1981 are still in place and that the very legitimacy of the Chon junta is now being questioned by many south Koreans because of his violent rise to power and the 1980 Kwangju killings by the south Korean army, in which hundreds of demonstrators (Now it is estimated the 2,000-5,000 people were killed by south Korean troops. –Editor) died.

The American attorney named Hurst Hannum wrote this comment for the Los Angeles Times. (The article was reprinted by the International Herald Tribune on November 15, 1983)

Excerpts:

WASHINGTON – I recently visited south Korea on a weeklong fact-finding mission on behalf of the International Human Rights Law Group and the International League for Human Rights. The trip confirmed that the mechanisms of repression that were established by "President" Chun Doo Hwan in 1980 and 1981 are still in place:

Approximately 300 politicians remain banned from engaging in political activity; the estimates of political prisoners (mostly students) range from 400 to more than 1,000; trade unions have been all but abolished; and "self-censorship" of the press continues to prevent meaningful public political debate.

The memories of Mr. Chun's violent rise to power – and the 1980 Kwangju killings by the South Korean Army, in which hundreds of demonstrators died – are not forgotten. The very legitimacy of the Chun "government" is now being questioned by many south Koreans.

The South Korean press gave wide coverage to calls by the "government"-influenced opposition in the "National Assembly" for the release of political prisoners, the direct election of the president and an end to restrictions on the press. Student demonstrations, which apparently involved a number of arrests and injuries, went unreported at the same time.

The weeks following the Reagan visit will be critical in determining whether this relative restraint will continue. There is cause for minimal optimism. The people who insist that numbers have little to do with the basically repressive nature of the state are correct.

Mr. Chun's frequent travels, the recent Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting in Seoul, south Korea's hosting of the Asian Games in 1986 and the Summer Olympic Games in 1988 are evidence of the regime's search for intgrnational legitimacy and respectability. But this increased international attention poses a dilemma for a government that promises democratic reforms but has yet to deliver anything meaningful.

Comparisons between South Korea and the Philippines come easily, although Mr. Chun's near-term future seems considerably more secure than that of Ferdinand Marcos, the president of the Philippines.

Yet few people with whom I spoke in Seoul expressed optimism about the prospects for a peaceful transition to democracy.

The first test for such a transition will be the 1985 elections for the "National Assembly", which are not yet being taken seriously either by political or human-rights activists.

While it is unknown just what Mr. Reagan told Mr. Chun in their private meetings, the American president still might demonstrate to south Korea, as well as to the world, that this purported commitment to democracy can express itself through peaceful persuasion, and not serve only as a cover for military adventurism.

The writer is a Washington attorney and editor of the forthcoming "Guide to International Human Rights Practice." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Kim Yong Sam Calls Chon Junta "Corrupt, Immoral Regime"

Mr. Kim Yong Sam, former president of the now-defunct New Democratic Party, in his contribution to The New York Times called the Chon Du Hwan military junta "a corrupt, immoral regime" and said,". . . American policy toward south Korea is perceived by Gen. Chun Doo Hwan's regime as overlooking, even condoning, blatant violations of basic human rights, which involve repressive secret police and brutal torturing of political prisoners."

Here are excerpts from his article which appeared in The Time dated November 6, 1983:

SEOUL, South Korea – South Koreans remain convinced that freedom and democracy, which they still believe are the common goals of America and south Korea, will eventually reign. President Reagan's visit to visit Seoul in a few days, can help. Will he?

Unfortunately, American policy toward South Korea is perceived by Gen. Chun Doo Hwan's regime as overlooking, even condoning, blatant violations of basic human rights, which involve repressive secret police and brutal torturing of political prisoners. Obviously, there are many reasons for this perception, but one deserves to be singled out. Successive dictatorial rulers have taken full advantage of visits by American Presidents. They present the public will that Presidents show the Korean people as a sign of unqualified political support for their regimes. This is why many people have misgivings about what the Reagan visit might bring.

Arguments are familiarly presented elsewhere that it is sometimes inevitable that a dictatorship should receive American support if political stability is to be attained. But political stability imposed and enforced by dictatorial rule is nothing more than the stability of the cemetery. Such stability is often pregnant with potential rejection and denial by the people. The unrest gripping the Philippines in the wake of Beningo S. Aquino's murder shows that the stability under President Ferdinand E. Marcos's rule has not been stability at all.

Dictatorial rulers like "President" Chun and his predecessor, Park Chung Hee, frequently argue that to wage an effective battle against Communism, it is necessary to shelve basic human rights and freedom. This argument is as fallacious as the proposition that one should burn down a house to prevent a thief from entering it.

Dictatorships, especially military dictatorships, are bound to become corrupt. When freedom of the press is effectively curbed, corrupt practices can easily thrive and become rampant. A recent scandal involving illicit financial dealings, as well as an even larger financial scandal last year, was an offshoot of criminal corruption in the highest ruling circles. Members of the military dictator's family were especially implicated in the criminal practices.

These are but a few visible manifestations of the regime's corruption. America asks South Koreans to trust this corrupt, immoral regime. Let me ask the American people: Would you trust this kind of immoral Government if it were yours?

While South Koreans join the peoples of the world in voicing outrage at the Soviet Union's shooting down a Korean Air Lines plane with 269 people aboard and the Rangoon bombings that killed 19 Seoul officials, they are also painfully reminded of the thousands of civilians massacred by south Korean troops in Kwangju in 1980 when they were protesting against the military regime.

Koreans know it is their own task to restore democracy – no one else can do it for them. They can achieve it. But it will come only with a change in the Constitution so that they have the power to choose their own representatives. We do not beg Washington to actively intervene on behalf of our struggle to restore democracy. But we do ask its moral support. That involves changing its foreign policy.

Kim Yong Sam headed the New Democratic Party in south Korea. He was released from house arrest last June during a 23-day hunger strike to demand restoration of democracy, and is banned from politics until 1988.

Pyongyang Charges Mil. Tension in DMZ On Washington

Pyongyang October 31 accused the United States of allowing south Koreans to perpetrate provocative military actions in the area along the Military Demarcation Line.

Major General Li Tae Ho, Senior Member of the Korean side to the MAC, made the charge at the 422nd meeting of the Military Armistice Comission (MAC), which was held at Panmunjom at the proposal of the Korean side.

"The south Koreans are perpetrating grave armed provocations almost every day in the area along the Military Demarcation Line", said Li Tae Ho.

Seoul infiltrated an armed group on October 13 to fire as many as over 500 bullets at a DPRK post.

In the period from October 10 to 27 alone, military provocations of the south Korean army soldiers in the Demilitarized Zone numbered 1,760 and the number stood at over 2,360 in the period from September 24 to October 27, revealed Major General Li.

On October 17, Seoul sent two high-speed crafts into the territorial waters of the DPRK side off Changsanjot, West Sea.

The Korean chief delegate charged the United States with instigating the south Koreans to provoke a series of dangerous military actions.

He stressed

The Americans placed their troops occupying south Korea in a combat posture together with the south Korean army, while sending military bosses to south Korea to actively support the puppets "perfection of combat posture," clamouring about the "maintenance of alliance relations".

They "alerted" in the coastal sea of south Korea the nuclear aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" which was to leave Pusan port for Chinju bay, instructed espionage organs to intensify espionage acts against us, infiltrating the "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the sky above the territorial waters of the northern half of the Republic almost every day to intensify espionage acts.

The acts of aerial espionage by the U.S. numbered over 36 in the period till October 27 after the 421st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission.

Meanwhile, Major General Li Tae Ho denied alleged involvement in Oct. 9 bomb blast in Burma.

He accused the Chon Du Hwan junta of fabricating the Rangoon incident to incriminate the DPRK.

"As a matter of fact, the Rangoon incident has nothing to do with us. The southern puppet regime fabricated it," said Li Tae Ho.

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